Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1583.] PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-ſtreet, Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-ſtreet.
Tueſday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 ſouth Front-ſtreet. Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-ſtreet.
Wedneſday { Afternoon—Peter Benſon, No. 74 ſouth Third-ſtreet.
Thurſday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. Afternoon—John Connelly.
Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. Afternoon—John Connelly.
Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benſon.

For Freight or Charter,

THE GOOD BRIG

SUKEY,

Iſaac Vredenburg, Maſter; NOW lying at Clifford's wharf, and in compleat order to receive a cargo. For terms pleaſe to apply the Captain on board, or

John Skyrin,
No. 81, Arch-ſtreet.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
2000 wt. of double refined Saltpetre
600 wt. of F F Gun Powder
300 barrels of Herrings
50 buſhels of Timothy Seed
150 caſes of Claret, firſt quality
And a quantity of Sherry Wine.
pt. 29. dtf

HAVANNA SUGARS.

FOR SALE,
1400 boxes and caſks prime white Havanna SUGARS,

On board the ſhip Hamburgh Packet, Silas Swain, Maſter, now lying at Marcus Hook. For terms, apply to Capt. SWAIN, on board, to Capt. SAMUEL SMITH, in Front, near Walnut ſtreet, or to

Philip Nicklin, & Co.

Who offer the ſaid Ship
Hamburgh Packet
For SALE or CHARTER.
She is 320 tons regiſter, coppered to the bends, ſails remarkably faſt, and can be ready to receive a cargo in a few days.
Sept. 21. d2w

Antigua Rum,

JUST arrived at Wilmington, Delaware State, and now landing from on board the Brig Active, William Williams, Maſter,
One hundred hhds. 3d & 4th proof,
And for Sale by

Jehu Hollingſworth & Co.
Wilmington, Sept. 21. dtf

N. B. The above Brig, and the brig GAYOSO, are alſo for Sale or Charter, and now ready to receive a cargo on board, at Wilmington. Apply as above.

For Savannah,

The faſt ſailing ſhip,
SWIFT PACKET,
PATRICK GRIBBIN, Maſter, Now lying oppoſite the mouth of Frankford Creek, has handſome accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail on or about the 15th of October.

For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board, or of the ſubſcribers at Frankford, 5 1-2 miles from Philadelphia.

Nalbro & J. Frazier.
Frankford, Sept. 18. dtfO.

For HAMBURGH,

THE Copper Bottomed Ship FAVORITE, JOHN THOMPSON, Maſter, now at Bright's wharf, and will be ready to take in on Monday next, part of her cargo being engaged and ready to go on board. The ſhip is ſo well known, that it is needleſs to deſcribe her. She is now in compleat order. For Freight or Paſſage, pleaſe to apply at Mr Jeremiah Warder's Compting Houſe, No. 12, North Third ſtreet, or to the Maſter on bord.
Auguſt 30.

For SALE,

On board the ſaid Ship, Swediſh Iron, aſſorted Hollow and Window Glaſs, Demyjohns, Wrapping Paper for Sugar Refiners, Rugs of 1 & 2 Quality. Pleaſe to apply as above.
wf&m4w

FOR SALE,

BRETAGNES in caſes
German Checks in do.
Cambrick
Plattillas
Oznabrigs
Gold and ſilver Watches
Window Glaſs 10 by 8
Glaſs Tumblers in caſes
Linſeed Oil in caſks, &c. &c.

George Pennock,
103, *High-Street.*
July 5. 3aw

An elegant Houſe in Arch Street.

TO be let and entered on immediately a large and elegant houſe at the Corner of Arch and Ninth Street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largeſt is 31 feet by 26—and two are ſo connected by folding doors as to make but one. Alſo, five bed rooms, beſides 5 in the garret, well finiſhed for ſervants. There are ſtables and a coach houſe, with evry convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh ſtreet, or at No. 218, Arch Street.
Aug. 15. 2aw3w.

Chocolate and Muſtard

Manufactured as uſual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-caſk or gallon—ſuitable for exportation or home conſumption—
For Sale by
John Haworth.
No. 98 ſouth Front ſtreet.

Advertiſement.

On the 20th of November next in Alexandria (being court day), will be expoſed for ſale one or more covering Jacks, and ſeveral young ones of different ages and ſizes; all deſcended from Royal Gift (an imported Jack from Spain, upwards of 15 hands high), out of imported Jinnies from Malta, full 14 hands high.

The terms of ſale (or if not ſold, of letting them for one or more ſeaſons to cover) will then be made known: the payments may be made eaſy to the purchaſer, bond and ſecurity being given for the amount, with intereſt.

At the ſame time and place, ſundry Horſes and Mares will be offered for ſale. The latter having been to the Jacks, are probably with foal.

JAMES ANDERSON, Manager.
Mount-Vernon, 20th September, 1797. 12aw4w

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN STRIKER, late of Tinnecum Townſhip, Buck's County, are requeſted to pay off their reſpective debts; and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, to

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, & MALLET PREVALT, } Executors.
Sept. 28. 12aw4w

From Marſeilles.

THE CARGO

Of the Swediſh barque Guſtavus Adolphus, from Marſeilles, conſiſting of the following articles, is diſcharging at Mr. Latimer's wharf, and for ſale by the ſubſcribers
BRANDY, well flavored, of 2, 3 & 4th proof
Claret, in hogſheads
Ditto, in caſes
Frontigniac Wine, in caſes of 30 bottles
Olive Oil, of a ſuperior quality, in baſkets of 6 and 12 bottles
Capers
Olives
Almonds
Dry Verdigreaſe
Writing Paper
Umbrellas (Silk) of 28, 30 and 32 inches
Taffeties
Long and ſhort white Kid Gloves for Women
Silk Stockings
Handkerchiefs, in imitation of Madraſs
Artificial Flowers and Garlands
Oſtrich Feathers
Ribbons
Perfumery
Scented Hair-Powder and Pomatum
Manna in ſorts
Cream Tartar.

BENJAMIN MORGAN & ROBERT ANDREWS.
September 27. eotf

Public notice is hereby given,

To the Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia, and the County of Delaware,

THAT a General Election will be held on Tueſday the 10th day of October next, the election to be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 1 o'clock in afternoon—when the freemen of the city of Philadelphia are to meet at the State-houſe, in the ſaid city, to elect

Six repreſentatives for the ſaid city in the general aſſembly.
Twenty perſons for members of common council.
Four perſons for members of the ſelect council, in the room of Francis Gurney, Godfrey Haga, Henry Pratt, and James Read, whoſe time expires.
The freemen of the county of Philadelphia to elect
Six repreſentatives for the ſaid county in general aſſembly.
The freemen of the city and county of Philadelphia to elect
Two perſons for ſheriff.
One perſon for county commiſſioner.
The freemen of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the county of Delaware, to elect
One ſenator for the ſtate.
The freemen of the county of Blockley and Kingſeſſing, are to hold their election at the State-houſe in the city of Philadelphia.
The freemen of the Northern Liberties, are to hold their election at the Town-houſe, in Second ſtreet continued, above Coats's ſtreet.
The freemen of the townſhip of Germantown, Roxborough and Briſtol, are to hold their election at the Union ſchool-houſe, in Germantown.
The freemen of the townſhip of Oxford, Bybery, Lower Dublin and Moreland, are to hold ther election in the houſe late John Barnſley's in Buſſeltown, in the townſhip of Lower Dublin.
And the freemen of the diſtrict of Southwark, and the townſhip of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunck, are to hold their election at the commiſſioner's hall, in the diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid.

The conſtables of each ward, diſtrict, &c. are to hold their elections in the different diſtricts, to chooſe their inſpectors and aſſeſſors for the enſuing year, and give their attendance at the time and reſpective places

JOHN BAKER, Sheriff.
Sept. 29. 3tE

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage ſtarts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tueſday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday,* at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the firſt day, at Snowhill the ſecond day, at Northampton Court Houſe the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the paſſengers find a ſafe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, and the Stage ſtarts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the firſt night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The diſtance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 20 miles leſs than on any ſtage route between thoſe places.

Too much cannbt be ſaid in favor of the road, which is moſt excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any paſſenger, who, after having performed this route, will ſay that he ever travelled in a ſtage for the ſame diſtance, ſo good a road in America.
Auguſt 11. d1m. eotf.

Excellent Bourdeaux Brandy

Ditto ditto Claret in caſes
Juſt received, and for Sale by
Rundle & Leech.
Aug. 21. 2awtf

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Philadelphia, Sept. 22d, 1797.

THE Merchants who at this time prefer having their veſſels and Merchandize entered and cleared at Cheſter or Marcus Hook,—are hereby notified, That in compliance with their deſire, and upon a full conviction that the meaſure will be mutually beneficial to them and to the United States. The collector of the cuſtoms has made arrangements to eſtabliſh for ſome time branches of the cuſtom-houſe at thoſe places, where every accommodation in his power will be given to the merchants. d1w

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

A Convenient well finiſhed Brick Tenement, with a cook houſe and other out houſes, ſituated in a pleaſant part of the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware—The lot of ground has forty feet front on Weſt-ſtreet, and extends through the ſquare to Paſture-ſtreet, on which is erected a ſtable and carriage houſe.

ALLEN M'LANE.
Wilmington, Aug. 30.

Lately Publiſhed,

In one vol. 8 vo. (price one dollar in boards) ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,

A Collection of Papers on the ſubject of Billious Fevers, prevalent in the United States for a few years paſt.

Compiled by NOAH WEBSTER, jun.

Containing letters from Doctors Seaman, Smith, Buel, Taylor, Ramſay, Monſon, Reynolds, Mitchell, on contagion, &c. &c.
Sept. 1c. 6t

City Commiſſioners Office,

Auguſt 29, 1797.

IN purſuance of an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, paſſed the 22d day of May laſt.

Propoſals in writing will be received by the City Commiſſioners for one month from the 1ſt of September next, for letting to rent on leaſes for one year to commence the firſt day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine Street,
Alſo on Saſſafras,
Mulberry,
And High Streets,
Cheſnut and Walnut Streets, Draw Bridge, with the Scale and Fiſh Houſes, Spruce, Pine and Cedar Streets.
The cellar under the City-Hall.
The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto, (except ſo much thereof as ſhall be occupied by any buildings erected for the uſe of the Collector of the Tolls, or be neceſſary for the toll-gates.)
Aug. 3 3tawIm.

L O S T,

ON the Paſſyunk Road, between the Blue Ball and the city, a Fowling Piece, with a braſs barrel and ſilver ſight; on the plate of the butt are the letters "Jamaica, Q. 99"—and on the barrel near the lock "London" and the Tower ſtamp. Whoever will return the ſaid piece to *John Bennard,* at the ſign of the Blue Ball on the Paſſyunk Road, or the office of this Gazette, ſhall receive a reward of Four French Crowns,
Sept. 12. *3t

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congreſs of the United States of America, paſſed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of perſons, which ſhall be kept by or for any perſon, for his or her own uſe, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of paſſengers, the ſeveral duties and rates following, to wit:

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chaiſe, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glaſſes or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed poſts and tops with ſteel ſprings, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wooden or iron ſprings or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chaiſes with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with ſteel or iron ſprings, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed poſts and tops, and reſting upon wooden ſpars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue for the firſt Survey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpoſe of receiving the duties on Carriages, at Germantown; at the houſe of Daniel St. Clair, Eſq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the houſe of James Chapman, Eſq. in the County of Bucks; of which all perſons poſſeſſed of ſuch Carriages are deſired to take notice.

Notice is alſo given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing of Wines, in a leſs quantity, or in leſs quantities than thirty gallons—and one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing Spirituous liquors in leſs quantities than 20 gallons, at the ſame time and at the ſame places, by the officers legally authoriſed to grant ſuch licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inſpector of the Revenue of the firſt ſurvey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.
Office of Inſpection at Germantow, 12th Sept. 1797. } d1m

IMPORTED

In the ſhip America, James Ewing, maſter, from Hamburgh,
Brown Hollands
White Plattillas
Ticklenburgs
Coarſe Linens
Tapes
Looking Glaſſes, Glaſs Tumblers } in caſes.
FOR SALE BY
George Pennock.
Auguſt 14. 3aw

Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper.

A FEW copies of the above act may be had at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No 119, Cheſnut-ſtreet. July 19.

An UMBRELLA

WAS taken (ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen) on Sunday evening laſt, from the houſe occupied by Mr. Blunt, No 9, Strawberry-ſtreet:—It is a green ſilk Umbrella, of the middle ſize, with a red morocco top and hooked ivory head.—Conceiving it to have been taken by ſome pilfering knave, who, actuated by pecuniary motives, may endeavor to vend the ſame, any perſon or perſons to whom the ſaid Umbrella may be offered, are deſired to ſtop it; and it is hoped, will apprehend and convict the thief to juſtice. The peculiarity of the Umbrella will, evidently, ſubject the poſſeſſor to detection; therefore, whoever apprehends the ſame and delivers it at Mr. Blunt's, from whence it was taken, or at Mr. Fenno's office, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. Oct. 3.—d3t

L O S T,

ON the Frankford road, a Camel's hair SHAWL. Any perſon who will return it to the Printer, ſhall have a reaſonable reward. Oct. 3.—d3t

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

THAT elegant ſeat, called BLOOMSBURY the reſidence of the late JOHN COX, Eſq with about 50 acres of Land, ſituate on the Delaware, extending from the mouth of Aſſanpick creek, to Trenton ferry. The manſion houſe is a handſome well conſtructed brick building, 50 by 40 feet, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two ſtory brick kitchen. Among the out buildings are a ſtone coach houſe and ſtables, ſufficient to contain ſix carriages and ten horſes, and a ſtone cow houſe, upwards of 100 feet in length. There is alſo a ſtone farm houſe with corn cribs, waggon houſe, &c. &c. The whole of the premiſes propoſed to be ſold with this ſeat, from their ſituation and improvements, are ſuch as to be worthy the attention of any gentleman wiſhing to retire from the city. There are alſo about 25 acres adjoining the above, which will be divided ſo as to accommodate the purchaſers. Alſo, 100 acres adjoining the town lots on the eaſt ſide of the ſtreet leading from Trenton to Lamberton, which will be ſold together or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer, and 230 acres of woodland, two miles from the above land, which will alſo be divided if required. The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and an indiſputable title given. For further particulars enquire of Mrs. Cox, No. 144, South Fourth ſtreet, Philadelphia, John Stevens, Eſq Hoboecken, Mathias Barton, Eſq. of Lancaſter, or the ſubſcriber at Trenton.

MASKELL EWING.
Trenton, Sept. 25, 1797.
Sept. 30. dtf.

Sundry Lots

IN the following Squares in the City of Waſhington will be expoſed to PUBLIC SALE, by the ſubſcribers, on the ſecond Monday in October next, at the Little Hotel, in the ſaid City, to commence at 10 o'clock:—

Square No. 32, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 55, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 101, 102, 105, 118, 119, 120, 141, 62, 56, 84, 104, 87, 88, 89, 104, 124, 125, 120, 61, 166, 80, 103, ſquare eaſt of ſquare 87, ſquare ſouth of ſquare 104, ſquare north of ſquare 81, ſquare eaſt of ſquare 88, ſquare north of ſquare 128.

Theſe Lots are advantageouſly ſituated in the neighborhood of the Preſident's Square, and deemed equal in value to any in the city, and will be peremptorily ſold; clear and valid titles will be made to the purchaſer, on receipt of the purchaſe money. Terms of ſale, are, good notes, negotiable at the Bank of Columbia, one fourth part in one month, one other fourth in three months, one other fourth in five months, and the remaining one fourth in ſeven months.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.
URIAH FORREST.
Sept. 21. dts

Bank of North America,

September 8th, 1797.

ON Monday next the Notices for all Notes or Bills payable at this Bank, which fall due on that and the enſuing 6 days, will be ſerved on the Payers: and the like Notices on every Monday, till the further orders of the Directors.—Perſons wiſhing to depoſit Notes or Bills for Collection, which are to fall due within the week, muſt themſelves undertake to give notice to the Payers. dtf

At the Federal Blaſt Furnace,

In Carver—for Slitting, Platting, and Rolling MILLS.

SEYMOUR's *Patent Rollers.*

THEIR ſuperiority conſiſts in being free from holes and honey-combed places, which are commonly found in rollers caſt in ſand, or clay moulds. Theſe patent rollers are caſt in iron moulds, previouſly heated, and will be found to be more denſe, ſolid and durable than any rollers heretofore uſed. Another important advantage they have over others, is, that the necks require no turning, but are immedaitely fit for uſe, and from their accuracy, run with leſs friction, and require leſs water to make them perform their work. They may be had by application to the Patentee in Plymouth, of Gen. Nathaniel Goodwin, or of Meſſrs. Thatcher and Hayward.

Boſton, Aug. 31.
Sept. 19.——§6t.

MR. LAILSON,

WITH an intention to render ſervice, and undeceive thoſe Performers, who during his abſence Mr. Jaymond has thought proper to engage, thinks it would be wrong in him not to inform thoſe that are engaged, that it is without his approbation, and that he will not be in any way anſwerable for Mr Jaymond's engagements.

PHILIPPE LAILSON.
Alexandria, Sept. 15, 1797 6t.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF,

HEREBY give notice, that they have diſpoſed of the property aſſigned to them for the ſecuring the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorſements given by Edward Fox, for the uſe of the ſaid James Greenleaf; and the holders of ſuch notes, acceptances, and endorſements, are hereby notifyed that the ſubſcribers will ſettle with them for the amount of their reſpective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of aſſignment.

Applications to be made at ſouth-eaſt corner of Dock and Second ſtreets (the Dock-ſtreet ſide), between the hours of eleven and one o'clock every day, Sundays excepted.

Henry Pratt,
Tho. W. Francis,
John Miller, Jun.
John Aſhley,
Jacob Baker.
Philadelphia, Auguſt 18, 1797. d

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth ſtreet, corner of North alley, No. 34,

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in caſes and boxes, ſix years old
White Graves Wine in caſks
Ticklenburgs
Ruſſia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Heſſians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Common German Cloth
An aſſortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Ruſſia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in ſmall boxes, for family uſe
Window Glaſs
Aug. 29.—2aw

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for ſale by *THOMAS DOBSON,* at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.

Conſiſting of a variety of Miſcellaneous Pieces for the inſtruction and amuſement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handſomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of theſe pieces are ſuch, that the book needs only to be known to be univerſally eſteemed one of the moſt valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young perſons,

"Delightful taſk to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to ſhoot,
To pour the freſh inſtruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening ſpirit, and to fix
The generous purpoſe in the glowing breaſt."

THOMSON.
Auguſt 24. mwf4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By *THOMAS DOBSON,* at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

Letters and Converſations,

Between ſeveral *Young Ladies,* on improving and intereſting ſubjects.

Tranſlated from the Dutch of *Madame de Cambon* with alterations and improvements,

Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound,
Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary diſtreſs, or of deſperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the ſoul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to ſolicit notice, where, in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life,* the *proper,* becauſe *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an intereſting point of view, and preſents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publiſher was ſo much pleaſed with the peruſal, that he was perſuaded he ſhould do a pleaſing ſervice to the community by ſending it into circulation. Auguſt 24—mw4w

To Maſters and Pilots bringing up Veſſels from Foreign Ports to this City.

WHereas ſundry infringements have lately been made on the laws of this ſtate for the preventing peſtilential or infectious diſeaſes, either from ignorance or inattention thereto, it is tho't expedient at this time to publiſh the following extracts from the laws of 22d April, 1794, 7th and 8th ſections.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

June 6th, 1794.

Extract of an act for ſecuring the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of peſtilential and contagious diſeaſes.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted, that every maſter or captain of any ſhip or veſſel coming from ſea (veſſels actually employed in the coaſting trade excepted) and bound to any port or place within the juriſdiction of Pennſylvania, ſhall cauſe his ſhip or veſſel to be brought to anchor, or otherwiſe ſtayed in the ſtream of the river Delaware, oppoſite to the Health-Office on State-Iſland aforeſaid, and there to remain until he ſhall have duly obtained a certificate or bill of health from the Reſident Phyſician. And if, previouſly to obtaining ſuch certificate or bill of health, any maſter or captain ſhall ſuffer his ſhip or veſſel to approach nearer than the ſaid Health-Office to the city of Philadelphia, or ſhall land, cauſe or ſuffer to be landed, or brought on ſhore, at any place or port within this Commonwealth, or at any other port or place, with the intent of being conveyed into this Commonwealth, any perſon or perſons, or any goods, wares or merchandize, or, if after receiving ſuch bill of health or certificate, he ſhall neglect or refuſe to deliver the ſame to the Health-Officer, ſuch maſter or captain ſhall forfeit and pay, for each and every ſuch offence, the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

And the captain or maſter of every ſhip or veſſel ſhall ſend a ſafe and commodious boat to bring the phyſician on board, and ſhall in like manner convey him back to the Health-Office, after he has concluded his official examination; And while he is making ſuch examination, or in caſe any ſubſequent examination by the Health Officer or Conſulting Phyſician, agreeably to the directions of this act, the maſter or captain ſhall expoſe or cauſe to be expoſed to the ſearch of the Reſident Phyſician, or of the Health Officer and Conſulting Phyſician (as the caſe may be) each and every part of the ſhip or veſſel, and ſhall preſent to his view each and every perſon or perſons on board thereof, and and ſhall alſo true and ſatisfactory anſwers make to all ſuch queſtions as the Reſident Phyſician, &c. at the time of examination ſhall aſk relative to the health of any port or place from which the ſhip or veſſel ſailed, or has ſince touched at—the number of perſons on board when the ſhip or veſſel entered on her voyage—the number of perſons that have ſince been landed or taken on board; and when and where reſpectively—what perſons on board—if they have been during the voyage, or ſhall, at the time of examination, be infected with any peſtilential or contagious diſeaſe—and what is the preſent ſtate and condition of the perſons on board with reſpect to their health or diſeaſes. And if any maſter or captain ſhall refuſe to expoſe as aforeſaid, to the ſearch of any of the officers aforeſaid, *or* if he ſhall *conceal any ſick perſon, or in any other manner deceive the proper officers aforeſaid in his anſwers,* ſuch captain or maſter, for every ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

SECT. 8. And if any perſon or perſons whatſoever (the Reſident Phyſician, &c. excepted) ſhall go on board any veſſel, before the maſter thereof has received a certificate of health in the manner directed, every perſon ſo offending, ſhall pay the ſum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

IT being abſolutely neceſſary that the foregoing ſections ſhould be punctually complied with, the ſubſcriber, in compliance with his duty, muſt exact a rigorous obſervance of the ſame, or elſe be under the neceſſity of putting the laws in force.

WM. ALLEN, *Health Officer of the Port of Philadelphia.*
July 14. d3w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

October 2d, 1797.

TO MR. BENJAMIN WYNKOOP.

A POWERFUL desire of ascertaining the origin and true cause of the Fever, which still unfortunately prevails in Philadelphia, induces me to address you again on the interesting subject, and to submit the following particulars to your consideration, thro' a public channel, that the public may judge whose arguments and facts are most conclusive.

With respect to febrile contagion, it is proper to observe, that all the most accurate and best informed physicians agree that it never acts but when it is near to the source from whence it arises; that is, either near to the bodies of men from which it immediately issues, or near to some substances which, having been near to the bodies of men, are imbued with the effluvia, and in which substances these effluvia are sometimes retained in an active state for a very long time.

The substances thus imbued with an active and contagious matter may be called *fomites*, and it appears probable and is consonant to observation, that febrile contagion, as it arises from fomites, is more powerful, than when it arises immediately from the human body.—"The effluvia (says the celebrated Cullen) which rises from marshes or moist ground, acted upon by heat, is universally the cause of intermitting and remitting or bilious fevers." So many observations have been made with respect to this, in so many different regions of the earth, as leave no doubt of the truth of this observation.

The similarity of the climate, season and soil in the different countries in which intermitting, remitting and bilious fevers (for they are all of the same kind, differing only in degree) arise and become epidemic, and the similarity of the diseases, though arising in different regions, concur in proving, that there is one common cause of these fevers in all their varieties, and that this cause is the effluvia of putrid vegetable substances, for of these the soil of marshy ground is chiefly composed.

And human effluvia are universally the cause of all continued fevers of a nervous or putrid kind, only varied in their symptoms, by the circumstances of climate, season, temperature of the air, condition of the soil, mode of living and constitution of the patient concurring with the effluvia and modifying their power.

It has now been rendered probable that the effluvia of marshes or putrid vegetable substances are the cause of the intermitting fever in all variety—and that effluvia from human bodies are the sole cause of the continued fever in all its variety.

The fevers produced by the effluvia of marshes, or moist ground, acted upon by heat, are often epidemic, and sometimes malignant; but there is no maxim in experimental philosophy, no problem in geometry, better established, than that they are never contagious in any situation, notwithstanding what has been asserted by superficial observers to the contrary: Whereas those produced by human effluvia are always more or less contagious in confined or impure and warm air.

That fevers arising from human effluvia are generally attended in the beginning with inflammatory symptoms in cold climates, appears evident from Dr. Cullen's observations relative to their symptoms in Scotland;—hence he denominates the disease Synochus, i. e. a fever beginning like inflammatory, and ending like a putrid fever. And that the inflammatory symptoms are still higher and more evident when the disease attacks persons of vigorous constitutions, with an inflammatory diathesis, in a hot dry season, is not only agreeable to reason, but has been often observed and recorded by different authors.

That the yellow fever is propagated by contagion, that is from the effluvia of the diseased conveyed a short distance from its source, through the medium of the air, and received into a sound body by the lungs, stomach, and perhaps the pores of the skin, is a fact too notorious to admit of dispute—and that the contagion by which it is propagated is derived from living human bodies under particular circumstances, I think the following facts, extracted from different authors, sufficiently establish.

"The first ship which arrived towards the latter end of this year (1758) from the fleet in N. America, was the Loestoffe. On the 18th of October, 18 of her men were sent to the hospital, and 13 more on the 21st of the same month. The scurvy, the flux, and fevers were reported to be the prevailing diseases in that ship.

"The company of the Loestoffe were in perfect health the 8 months they were in America, and until a few days before their departure from Quebec. At that time 6 *recovered marines* came on board from Point Levy hospital, and in 48 hours afterwards, among her company of 200 people, 50 were seized with fevers and fluxes.

"In some, the sickness began with a flux, in others with a fever; but the flux was generally moderate and gentle. The fever continued commonly from 5 to 10 days; two patients were distressed with it for a whole month. When the first attack was from the fever, a supervening flux proved salutary; but where the contagion made its first appearance with a flux, the accession of the fever carried off the patient.

"This ship was 27 days in her passage to England from Quebec, and during that time six of her men died.

"One of the crew, a Spaniard, having relapsed, turned yellow on the 6th day of the fever. His chief complaint at this time was an universal uneasiness over his whole body, his head alone being unaffected. He earnestly intreated to be bled; though his pulse was low I consented to his repeated solicitations, and permitted a small quantity to be taken from his arm. The mass of this blood was exceedingly viscid and fizy; and after standing some time, the grumous concretion became covered with a yellow gluten, half an inch in thickness, impenetrable to the finger, unless cut by the nail; the serum being at the same time of the consistence of thin syrup, and of a deep yellow colour. A person, prompted by curiosity, tasted the serum and found it bitter. Another, not knowing it to be the serum of blood, judged it to be a composition of soot.

"This fever was plainly the same as that which was brought last year from North America, and commonly by us denominated the *Yellow Fever*. It was oftener accompanied with a flux than the fever of the preceding year; and of the sick sent to the hospital, a greater proportion died from this ship than from any other; for of 34 which were admitted, some with the flux, and others with the scurvy, but the greatest number with the fever, we lost *nine* patients.

"In November, after the conquest of Quebec, the North American fleet returned to England, with several of the ships' companies in perfect health; while the crews of others were afflicted with an active and powerful contagion. The most vigorous contagion was in the Dublin and Neptune; the former had buried in their passage home 19 men, and on her arrival at Spithead 96 were reported to the hospital in fevers, fluxes and the scurvy. The Neptune had lost 160 of her complement in a few months, and on her arrival her sick list contained 133 sick. The surgeon had been seized with the yellow fever, but had recovered: one of his mates had a fifth relapse into it, when at Spithead. Some attributed their sickness to the French prisoners whom they had received on board; others to the New England volunteers, who were very sickly; but the fever was introduced into several ships by the marines from the hospital at Point Levi."*

Observations on the phenomena produced by this contagion, as they were written at different times, in the wards of the hospital, by the experienced Lind.

"20th November. The crisis of this fever happens at no fixed period, nor on any certain day that can be foretold. A few had spots; on some they were *petechial*, most of whom are well; as also many who in the *course* of the *disease* became *yellow*. This yellowness is at present much more frequent than the spots. The tincture over the skin is universal, of a deep yellow tinge, often painful, and disagreeable to the sight. One Ashley has relapsed three times, and in each relapse there appeared this jaundice. The blood taken from a *marine* resembles that of the Spaniard before mentioned, is viscid and glutinous; both the gluten and the serum, as well as the patient, being yellow.

"Three men from the Cambridge, received into the hospital December 14th, report, that the company on board the Cambridge, consisting of 650 men, had enjoyed a good state of health for a long time past, until they, with some of their shipmates, were ordered on board the Neptune to prepare that ship for the dock, which was then in distress for want of men, most of her people being at the hospital. Of those three men, one became spotted on the 5th day and died, and another narrowly escaped with life; and I have reason to believe, that their other shipmates who were employed in the Neptune, communicated the distemper to the Cambridge, as she soon after sent several with the fever to the hospital."

"When those men from the Cambridge, one of the most healthy ships then in the fleet, became infected, the contagion by which they were infected, did not proceed *from any person sick* in the Neptune, (for upon the first appearance of any man being there taken ill, he was immediately sent to the hospital), but from the infection retained in the ship."†

"It was also at this time very remarkable, that no seamen but those who had been on board the American ships, were seized in this hospital with that fever, notwithstanding their frequent intercourse."

"The practice of cleanliness, and the benefit of the freshest air, did not avail to remove this contagion; which continued till the ships were taken into dock and properly purified by *fire* and *smoke*—After this operation the ship and crew became perfectly healthy—This was the case likewise with all the N. American vessels."

(Perhaps the severe frosts which set in about this time had some share in this salutary effect.)

"On board most of the other ships of war we were able to trace out the importation of the contagion, from guard ships, from jails, unseasoned landsmen, contaminated persons or ships."‡

Sometimes only one man in a ship may be seized with a *petechial* or yellow fever, and all the rest continue unaffected. The Magnanime was 7 weeks at sea in 1760, with 700 men. Upon her return to port only 5 were sick—one of them with a spotted fever, of which he died—"Another person was sent from the Raven sloop with the *yellow fever*, of which he also died, and yet no persons on either of these ships were infected."

Sir John Pringle relates, that of 23 persons who were employed in refitting the old barracks in which some sick had lain, 17 died of the fever occasioned by the infection.§

* *Lind on the best method of preserving the health of seamen. Edition of* 1762.

† *Lind, page* 206.

‡ *Lind on fevers and infection, p.* 209.

§ *By infection is meant the original effluvia which occasions a fever—by contagion the effluvia from a person in a fever, which occasions a fever distinguished by the same assemblage of symptoms.*

(page 27th of his diseases of the army.) Hence it appears that contagion is more virulent at one time than another, as well as in some situations and circumstances than in others—and the danger of mortality will always be in proportion to the strength of the contagious effluvia, provided the disposition of the body be favourable to its operation.

"In the month of April, 3 months after the yellow fever had entirely ceased, two nurses belonging to the same chamber were seized with fevers, and both became yellow; one died, the other recovered. From a strict examination it was found that they had concealed some shirts and other clothes belonging to the infected men from America."

"There died in 8 months only 5 out of an hundred attendants at the hospital, that were constantly employed during that time in various offices about the sick."* Why then is it thought so extraordinary that the attendants escape the disease at the hospital near Schuylkill?

In a few days I propose communicating facts which corroborate those extracted from the works of the experienced and observing Lind, from the observations of Doctors Monroe, Chisholm and Brier, which will settle the question to the conviction of every one whose object is truth. In the mean time, accept of the best wishes for your personal welfare, of your humble servant,

WILLIAM CURRIE.

* *See Lind on preserving seamen, p.* 255.

By this day's Mail.

FRANCE.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

23 Messidor, August 10.

The following message was received from the Executive Directory:

In answer to the resolution of the Council, respecting the march of the troops within the Constitutional limits.

Citizens Representatives,

"The Executive Directory delayed replying to your message of the 17th of this month, relative to the marching orders given to four regiments of Chasseurs which were to pass by Ferte Alars in the expectation that the report of the committee of Inspectors, upon which the message had been adopted, would be printed. It is not yet printed; but the Directory, who in the mean time have been collecting the documents they were desirous of procuring respecting the route of these troops, consider it their duty to transmit to you such information as has reached them.

"Citizen Lesage, commissary of war, has made the following declaration upon this subject:

"Citizen Lesage, commissary of war for the army of the Sambre and Meuse, charged with the police of the division of Chasseurs commanded by gen. Richepause, certifies, that after the said general had given to him at Durenne, the itinerary of the route which this division was to observe in going to Chartres (an itinerary which was entirely written by gen. Richepause, but not signed by him) he received at Aix-la-Chapelle, the order of proceeding in that destination, and preparing before hand, at the places pointed out, the necessary provisions and quarters for the four regiments which composed that division, but which were only to arrive in succession at these resting places; that without examining the itinerary which had been given to him, or knowing that the Ferte Alars was within the constitutional limits of Paris, he expedited the order for the route, in consequence of which the troops were to march—that he followed the same route to Rheims—that, being there assured that the letters he has written to Charvelle, with directions to the municipalities of the places through which the troops were to pass, had been duly received, and having no further precautions to take, as the municipal administrations were charged with quartering and providing for the troops, he yielded to the desire of seeing his family who reside at Chartres, and left the route of the division to take the shorter one by Soissons. He farther certifies, that neither general Richepause, nor any other Staff officer, gave him any other marching order than the above, the itinerary of which was transmitted to him at Durenne; that, during the course of the march he did not hear any one of the troops speak of their destination; that he only heard at Bonn and Durenne, persons who did not belong to the army, say that the division was to embark at Brest.

"General Richepause states, on his part, that he received an order from gen. Hoche, dated Cologne, the 13th Messidor, in the following terms:

"General Richepause, commanding the division of horse Chasseurs, is hereby ordered to proceed, with the four regiments under his command, to Brest, by the way of Chartres and Alencon.

(Signed) "HOCHE."

"General Richepause has besides made the following declaration, which he subscribed before the Directory on the 23d of Thermidor:

"I certify, that it was in consequence of the order of the general in chief, Hoche, dated the 13th Messidor, directing me to proceed with the four regiments under my command to Brest, by the way of Chartres and Alencon, that I traced the route by which the first division I commanded was to proceed to Chartres;—that I was totally ignorant of the existence of any law which required that the troops should not come within 12 leagues of Paris; that I even was inclined to have made them pass thro' Paris: and that the difficulty of maintaining order among troops quartered in a large city, was the only reason determined me not to adopt that route:—that my intention was evidently pure; for if it had not, I would not have ordered a commissary of war to have preceded me, who was six days before the van of the troops, which was the head of the column commanded by me.

(Signed) "RICHEPAUSE.

"Such is the information which the directory has procured respecting the marching order given to four regiments of Chasseurs drawn from the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and which were to pass by Ferte Alais to Brest. While the directory confine their answer to the point, they consider it necessary to direct your attention to a statement which appears to have been contained in the report on which your message was founded. All the journals agree in stating that you were informed that arms and ammunition had recently been distributed at Chartres to 500 russians for the purpose of suppressing or of threatening the freedom of the legislative body. This statement is completely disproved by the municipality of that place: the proces-verbal of the municipality has been addressed to you; so that you must already be convinced that the enemies of the country have led the members of your committee into an error upon this subject. We now come, citizens representatives, to the second part of your message. The executive directory did not, till the day before yesterday, receive the originals of the addresses of the defenders of the country from the different divisions that compose the army of Italy. They were all destined for the executive directory, with the exception of two only; and these were addressed to the defenders of the country composing the other armies. Though the meaning and sense of the word "deliberer" (to deliberate) has not been so accurately defined as to be clearly applied to the act by which, after having expressed their fears and their hopes to the executive directory and their brethren in arms, the defenders of the country have only stated the wishes they had formed, and the sentiments that animated them, the executive directory have nevertheless resolved to prevent its circulation—They have also written to the general in chief, deploring the circumstances which had induced the brave republican soldiers to commit those acts which might be considered irregular, and inviting them carefully to avoid every thing which may in the least degree tend to the infraction or violation of the constitution. The directory has not stopped there; they have thought it their duty to go back to the causes, and to point them out, persuaded that you will, in your wisdom, adopt such measures as shall make them cease to exist. The cause of these proceedings, on the part of the defenders of the country, is to be attributed to the general alarm and disquietude which for some months past, having taken possession of all the persons, has succeeded the profound tranquillity that reigned, and the general confidence which every where prevailed. It is to be attributed to the defalcation in the revenue, which leaves all parts of the administration in the most deplorable situation, and deprives, often, of their pay and their subsistence, the men who, for years past, have shed their blood, and sacrificed their health to serve the republic. It is to be attributed to the persecution and assassination of the purchasers of national property, of the public functionaries, of the defenders of the country—in short, of all those who have dared to shew themselves the friends of the republic. It is to be attributed to the want of firmness and vigour in the punishment of criminals, and in the partiality of the public tribunals—It is to be attributed to the insolence of the emigrants and the refractory priests, who, recalled, and openly favoured, appear every where, keep alive the flame of discord, and inspire a contempt of the laws. It is to be ascribed to the multitude of journals with which the armies, like the interior, are inundated—Journals which threaten death to the supporters of liberty, which villify all the republican institutions, which openly and shamefully desire the return of royalty, and all the oppressive and vexatious institutions, which equally torment and humiliate the merchant, the artisan and the labourer, and even the rich proprietor who is untitled. It is to be found in the interest, always ill-dissembled, and frequently openly manifested, which the enemies of their country take in the glory and the prosperity of the English government and the Austrian court, while they endeavor, on the contrary, to diminish the true renown of our warriors, and speak with an ill disguised contempt of the high destiny held out to France, and of the eminent degree of glory and of happiness which she was about to reach. It is owing to the blame which has been thrown upon the most glorious and useful consequences of the victories of our defenders—to the plan, openly declared, of calumniating and ruining the reputation of our republican generals, and particularly those who, to the glory of the most brilliant triumphs and the most skilful campaigns, have added, the one in the west of France, the other in Italy, the immortal honor of a political conduct, which will procure to their philosophy and humanity as much praise as has already been bestowed on their military genius. Finally, the cause is to be found in the despair to which all true citizens, and particularly the defenders of their country, are reduced, in seeing at the same moment of its conclusion, and after they had purchased it with so much blood and so many sufferings, the definitive peace, solicited by the chiefs of the vanquished coalition, placed at a distance—that peace which a government, the friend of humanity, seeks still with the greatest earnestness to conclude. But, all at once reanimating their hopes, and reckoning upon the dissolution of the republican government in consequence of the exhausted state of our finances, upon the death or the exile of our bravest generals, and on the dispersion or destruction of our armies, the same coalesed powers have exhibited as much tardiness in the progress of their negociations as they at first testified ardour to terminate them. Such, citizens representatives, are the causes which have agitated the minds of the soldiers of the republic, and induced them to express their fears and their resolutions. The executive directory repeat, that they shall do what they ought to do, in recommending to the troops to avoid all irregular proceedings which are contrary to that discipline which is the soul of armies, and opposite to the laws which are the support of the state; but they owe to you, in the mean time, a frank and faithful declaration of their sentiments. The government still confidently hopes to to save France from the dissolution to which it is precipitately hurried, to extinguish the torches of civil war which are lighted up with fury, and to protect persons and property from the danger of a new revolution. This resolution the directory will pursue with perseverance and with courage, and will not be turned aside by any fears or by any influence. They will not, however, consent to inspire a false security, either in their fellow-citizens of the interior, or in those who defend the country without. They should consider themselves guilty of treason towards their country if they concealed the atrocious attempts that are unremittingly made to lead us into all the horrors of a second revolution, by overthrowing the present government, either by treason or force.

(Signed) "CARNOT, President.
"LAGARDE, Sec'ry.

After it was read Bailly moved that it be printed, referred to a special committee, consisting of seven members, and that it should be communicated by a message to the council of elders.

Lamarque opposed this.—"The only complaint he said, which your commission of inspectors is empowered to examine, is the fact which was denounced to you relative to the violation of the boundary of 12 leagues. You have acknowledged that this boundary had not been geometrically measured; thus the grievance which the echoes of faction have so very complaisantly repeated, is done away. This indeed, is proved by the report of your committee.—Why then has it occupied itself with the movements of the troops beyond the limits of the constitutional boundary? it was necessary to examine many questions which have not even been touched upon. The first was to know, if the 116th article of the constitution did not empower the directory to direct the movements of the army beyond the constitutional boundary? The second whether the existing circumstances would permit us to deviate in any degree from principles, in order to take into consideration pretended alarms? I contend that all these denunciations all these combined attacks, tend only to place the different authorities at variance, to provoke the civil war, to renew the reign of circumstances and that of government committees. Has it not been proclaimed from the tribune, that an alarming division existed between the members of the directory? as if the majority of the directory did not possess the power given to it by the constitution. Have not those Journals who are in the pay of the king's friends, given to this majority the appelation of Triumvirate? And yet, this unprecedented audacity remains unpunished—no notice, indeed, has ever been taken of it. Have not some orators spoken of attempts against the national representation? Has not the council permitted that article of the constitution which says, that the heads of an accusation shall be specifically stated, to be violated? Instead of pursuing the salutary forms of the constitution, we hear men speak of indulgence and generosity towards the directory, as if the directory were subordinate to the council,"—[Murmurs.]

Bailly—"This is an insulting wrong to the legislative body,—President, call the speaker to order."

Lamarque—"I observe to my colleagues—[a voice, I am not your colleague.] I remind those who are my colleagues [Murmurs.] I move that the president call to order those who are not my colleagues—[Great noise.]

Talot—"President, tell the representatives to silence their cries.—We cannot hear."

A number of voices insist that Talot (by name) should be called to order—a violent altercation ensues between Talot and the members near him. Great agitation prevails, but tranquility is at length restored.

Lamarque—"Explain the phrase here employed—He said that the legislative body would neither be generous nor indulgent, it would neither rest the law against, nor in favour of the directory."

Lamarque continued—"In a report of the 12th Messidor, has not the reporter of your commission of auditors to the treasury accused the general of the army of Italy of ordering and regulating payments himself, and of opposing the destination of the funds regulated by the commissary of the treasury? Why should the laurels of that army which has by its conquests obtained the supplies of which it stood in need, be thus tarnished? the same reporter also accused the gen. of Sambre and Meuse, of having levied a contribution of three millions and a half; which sum, he said, was placed in the hands of the etat major, and in the *Caisses* of the receivers, out of which sum General Hoche had paid many different accounts." Lamarque then moved the previous question, relative to the motion for referring the message to a committee.

Vaublanc—"I should not have presented myself to reply without preparation, to a written speech, were I not persuaded that I should be received with indulgence by my colleagues, and were I not addressing men, convinced as I am, that the opinions to which we ought to listen with the greatest attention, are precisely those from which we dissent. I proceed to the examination of the different propositions, laid down in the speech of Lamarque. He considered as unconstitutional the attention which you had bestowed upon the events which have lately taken place, and particularly upon the march of the troops. It would be difficult more completely to confound two objects very distinct. The directory doubtless

poſſeſſes the right to put the troops in motion, and to determine the mode in which they ſhall be employed. But does it follow that their deſtination muſt never occupy your attention, eſpecially when it is traced to a point which the troops cannot paſs without your authority? The conſtitution gives the legiſlative body the right to require information from the directory. This information is intended to enlighten your committees entruſted with the preparation of the laws. Upon what object more important could you require information, than upon the march of the troops, and upon the extraordinary events which have for ſome time taken place? Nay more, the directory had ſhared your ſolicitude, and had ſolemnly promiſed to examine into the author of the order, the name of whom you had demanded. So far then there is a perfect agreement between the two powers. Both united to inveſtigate the cauſe of the extraordinary movement which occaſioned general anxiety. How then does it happen that to day a repreſentative of the people ventures to aſſert, that you have violated the conſtitution? Doubtleſs you had violated the conſtitution, if you had not viewed with the moſt ſerious attention the movements organized around you. No—by this conduct you did not trench upon the power of the directory; and this opinion, in which you all agreed, naturally leads me to point out the ſyſtem which has been aſſiduouſly purſued to counteract the legiſlative power, by extending uniformly, and under every pretext, the limits of the executive authority. You are now accuſed of encroaching upon its privileges. In the ſame manner were you told, that you had not the right to ſhut up the popular ſocieties, to publiſh a proclamation in order to demonſtrate to the French people the purity of your intentions: to ſeek information now becomes neceſſary; to hear reports; to require that poſitive anſwers ſhould be ſubſtituted to communications completely evaſive. To truſt the partiſans of ſuch a ſyſtem, the legiſlative body would ſoon be reduced to the impotence of only enacting laws. *(Some members laughed; ſeveral voices, "It ſhould be ſo.")* Allow me to finiſh. Two eſſential attributes characterize your power; you enact laws, but you retain the right of ſuperintending their execution. In order to exereiſe this ſuperintendance, you muſt inveſtigate; you muſt hear reports, upon the reſult of which you form your opinions and prepare the laws, which it is your buſineſs to introduce. Neither was I leſs aſtoniſhed to hear it ſaid that this tribune had reſounded with accuſations againſt ſome of our generals. I call upon the whole council to bear witneſs to the truth of what I am about to aſſert. Never has any ſpeaker omitted an opportunity of beſtowing, within theſe walls, a juſt tribute of praiſe upon our generous defenders, and upon their glorious chiefs. Recollect that memorable day, when the preliminaries of peace were announced. With what ſenſibility did he who preſided on that occaſion, declare that the French armies, crowned with victory and with peace, had deſerved well of humanity. Tears ſtreamed from your eyes. The delicate touches of the orator went to your hearts; it is true, my colleagues—(a general cry, "Yes, yes.")—Who has not pronounced with ſentiments of affection the illuſtrious name of the pacificator of La Vendee? Has that of the hero of Italy ever been mentioned without exciting enthuſiaſm? Never within theſe walls did we omit to pay homage to his great qualities; his humanity, even his moderation obtained juſt apologiſts. Was it not here that the firſt tribute of thanks for his generous conduct towards the miniſters of religion exiled from France, was voted? I know that abuſes which had crept into the account of certain funds, which appear to have been diverted, were mentioned. But can it be imagined that it ever entered into our minds to accuſe our generals of theſe dilapidations, to require from the man who levelled the Auſtrian power, and diſconcerted their military plans, a mechanical attention to the dryneſs of financial calculations? No. We never conceived ſuch an idea. But what could be thought of us if the delapidations of ſecondary agents, a thouſand times denounced by the generals themſelves, did not engage our attention? Becauſe dilapidations are committed in the armies, muſt we ſhut our eyes? muſt we overthrow the conſtitutional ſyſtem of accounts, and ſubſtitute an arbitrary diſtribution in the room of the regular adminiſtration of the treaſury? We have heard here of ſome ſtrange power or other given to your committee of inſpectors. Believe me, repreſentatives, in this reſpect you have done no more than your duty. If no conſpiracies exiſt, ſo much the better, my moſt ardent wiſhes are accompliſhed. If they do, you have my ſincere thanks; you have checked their progreſs, you have diſconcerted their effects by your wiſdom and by your firm moderation. Is it really neceſſary then ſeriouſly to refute thoſe who have no other mode of blaming your conduct than by telling you, "Impeach the directory?" Are thoſe who employ this language ignorant that ſuch a ſyſtem which they pretend is conſtitutional, would be ſubverſive of the principles of our repreſentative government. Oppoſition in our eyes, then muſt be unconſtitutional. Look at our neighbours the Engliſh, look at the Americans: are you ignorant that in their parliament and in their ſenate, the miniſterial power, and the royal authority are attacked, are cenſured, and that the cenſures of theſe authorities would be their moſt firm ſupports, if inſtead of cenſure it was meant to overthrow? It may be neceſſary to cenſure what it would be criminal to ſubvert. We have heard a great deal alſo of the induſtry which calumny exerts to villify the republican inſtitutions and authorities. No authority, I am perſuaded, is more the object of calumny at this moment than our own. But let a few wild demagogues, let a few ſtupid anarchiſts miſrepreſent theſe opinions and accuſe our intentions—Of what importance is it? Truth is immoveable: It too is a power. By the light of its torch will the people of France analyze your proceedin s, and judge of your conduct. It is ſaid that the prieſts return. But the juſt and ſalutary law by which they are recalled, was paſſed unanimouſly by the two councils. Can you then accuſe yourſelves? The emigrants returned I hear, I confeſs I can hardly reſtrain indignation, I cannot conceive how the directory ſpeaks of thoſe returned, their language, their audacity. Do not the laws exiſt? Is it poſſible to imagine a power more extenſive, more abſolute, more monſtrous than that of the directory with regard to emigrants? What! We have betrayed our duty. We have violated the conſtitution in giving the directory the right of life and death over a Frenchman alledged to be an emigrant—In a word, it may conſign him to the ſcaffold... You ſhudder with horror, citizens, when I remind you of a legiſlation ſo barbarous. Gracious providence! Is it not ſufficient for the directory to be inveſted with an authority ſo monſtrous, an authority which ought to rouze the indignations of every ſoul of freedom? And does the council impede the execuecution of the law? Does the council arreſt the powers of the directory? Has the council ſuſpended this attrocious licenſe, no; it has not, but it may withdraw an authority which no government ſhould poſſeſs; it may annihilate a legiſlation which no free government can ſanction, which no humanity can endure... (a number of voices, yes, yes, to the vote... The moſt lively agitation prevails in the council) The purchaſers of national property, it is ſaid, are inſulted, menaced, aſſaſſinated. The laſt ſpeaker and the meſſage ſeem here to combine to accuſe you of not giving to theſe purchaſers ſufficient guaranty and protection. I will not remind you, that the guaranty is conſtitutional, that they are entitled to protection from the government, but I will tell you what you do here every day. Do not you ſell the national domains? Do you not ſupply the treaſury with their produce? Would you ſell what remains, if you intended to deſpoil the original purchaſers? Such imputations do not require to be confuted. You may let demagogues in their frenzy pollute with theſe foul accuſations their empoiſoned productions; your conduct is ſufficient anſwer to them all..... I am far from reproaching the laſt ſpeaker with the inſinuations contained in his ſpeech, which are nothing leſs than an impeachment of your conduct."

Lamarque—"I diſavow them, they are foreign to my heart."

Vaublanc—"I know it, Citizen—I am moſt perfectly convinced of it. I firmly believe too, that you will be the firſt to oppoſe the printing of a ſpeech, which contains an indirect impeachment of the conduct of the two councils. I oppoſe the printing therefore. Our colleague Bailly has moved, That the meſſage be referred to a committee—I ſupport the propoſition. We ought to have a report upon the Legiſlative views ſuggeſted in the meſſage of the Directory. For example, with regard to purchaſers of national property, prieſts or emigrants, we muſt know when, where and how a purchaſer has been aſſaſſinated, a prieſt has diſplayed ſedition and rebellion, or an emigrant has paſſed with impunity? I cannot conclude, Repreſentatives, without reminding you of what the Directory ſtated reſpecting th addreſſes from one of the armies of the Republic. The greateſt part of theſe breathe the pureſt patriotiſm, and ſentiments worthy of the intrepid defenders of Liberty and the Conſtitution. Theſe I allude to are addreſſed to the Directory, and their contents, laying aſide, perhaps, the irregularity of the deliberation of which they are the reſult, are ſuch as I have deſcribed. There are two, however, which I muſt confeſs, have provoked my indignation; they are ſent from one army to another, they are direct manifeſtoes againſt the Legiſlative Body, and particularly againſt the Council of Five Hundred.—But here I ſtop——In this addreſs I diſcover neither the fault of the ſoldiers nor that of the officers, but the fault of ſome perſons by whom they have been miſguided: and it is not in the French Senate that a ſingle fault ſhould be put in the balance with the heroic labors, the innumerable ſervices, from whoſe unſuſpicious generoſity it has been extracted. I ſupport the propoſition of my colleague Bailly." The Council paſſed to the order of the day, on the motion for printing La Marque's ſpeech, and adopted the propoſition of Bailly.

The meſſage of the Directory was referred to a committee conſiſting of ſeven members, and communcated to the Council of Elders.

NORFOLK, September 28.

By a gentleman paſſenger in the Daniſh ſhip, Chriſtians Haven, Capt. Patrick Corran, arrived yeſterday in 43 days from Teneriffe, we have received the following:

Defeat of the Britiſh at Teneriffe.

On the morning of the 22d of July, the town of Santa Cruz was alarmed at the appearance of 7 Engliſh ſhips lying off, and 36 armed boats that ranged acroſs the harbour. It ſeemed evidently their intention to have landed in town before day, but failing in that attempt they returned to the ſhipping. At 10 o'clock, about 1200 men were landed, and poſted themſelves upon the ſummit of a ſecond ridge of mountains on the N. E. while the Spaniards were ſtationed on the firſt ridge, which commanded the entrance into the town by a narrow paſſage. Some trifling firing enſued without loſs on either ſide. At night the Engliſh re-embarked, and the ſhips ſtood off and on until the evening of the 24th, when all came to anchor. A bomb ketch commenced a partial fire on a diſtant fort, by way of attracting the attention of the Spaniards, which was warmly returned. Between one and two o'clock the town was alarmed by the approach of boats, and the forts inſtantly commenced a heavy and inceſſant fire on them. The darkneſs of the night favored the views of the Engliſh, and between 8 and 900 landed in two parties on each ſide of the caſtle. One ſmall party of 50 men commanded by admiral Nelſon, and capt. Bowen landed on the Mole; the firſt loſt his right arm, and immediately returned on board. Capt. Bowen with moſt of his little party was killed advancing to the charge. The other party penetrated into the town, aſſaulted the caſtle, were repulſed and at laſt took refuge in a convent. Thither they were purſued by the Spaniards, who by this time had placed cannon in the ſtreets and avenues that led to it. The Engliſh finding themſelves ſurrounded on every ſide, offered terms to the general, in which they propoſed to march out, without doing injury to the town, upon condition of being delivered the money in the public treaſury, and the cargo of a Manilla ſhip in the harbour, which they erroneouſly ſuppoſed worth 10 or 15 millions.

The Spaniſh general was fired with indignation at the propoſal, and was about giving the ſignal for maſſacre, when they ſurrendered upon condition of marching out with their arms, and not ſerving in any expedition againſt the Canary iſlands for 12 months. The loſs of the Engliſh was about 100 killed and wounded on ſhore, and the officers ſuppoſed between 150 and 200 drowned in a cutter that was ſunk and from their boats in landing. The Spaniards under arms were 18 killed and 30 wounded, together with ſome private perſons who were imprudently in the ſtreets, among whom was Mr. C. Rooney, an Iriſh gentleman, known for his humanity to the diſtreſſed, and generous aſſiſtance and attention to foreigners who viſit the iſland.

The capitulation being ſigned and the priſoners collected on the Mole. The Spaniſh general cauſed bread and wine to be given to every man, ordered every aſſiſtance to the wounded, and humanely offered to take thoſe under his care, who ſhould be thought too ill to be carried on board.—He received a very handſome letter from admiral Nelſon, in which was expreſſed unbounded gratitude for his humanity, adding that he would take the firſt opportunity of communicating it to his ſovereign.

The Britiſh officers very honorably declared that their intention was not to have kept poſſeſſion of the iſland had they taken it, as they ſuppoſed that peace was at that time concluded; but only to require the money in the treaſury, and the cargo of the Manilla ſhip. It was not unreaſonable in their enemies to preſume that as that requiſition would not have amounted to one-tenth of the ſum they expected, it would have been raiſed from their private property,

The perſons who compoſed the expedition were ſailors, the crews of the different veſſels.

The following are the ſhips engaged in this expedition:

Theſeus	74	Vice A. Nelſon, Capt. Miller.
Culloden	74	Capt. Trowbridge.
Zealous	74	—— Hood.
Leander	50	—— Thompſon.
Emerald	36	—— Waller.
Sea-Horſe	36	—— Freemantle.
Terpſichore	32	—— Bowen.
Fox, cutter	4	Lieut. Gibſon, with 10 pieces of artillery, ſunk by the fort, and upwards of 100 men on board periſhed.

Yeſterday arrived the ſchooner Margaretta, captain S. Barron. From a gentleman paſſenger we have received the following:

Extract of a letter from St. Bartholomews, dated Auguſt 29.

"A veſſel from Nevis informs us that there is an embargo at St. Kitt's, in conſequence of a plot having been found out amongſt the windward regiment of coloured militia, to ſet that iſland in a ſtate of inſurrection, and to make themſelves maſters of Brimſtone-Hill."

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From 4th to 5th October, in the morning.

Admitted, ſince laſt report,

Jane Ruſh, 272, South Second ſtreet.

Sarah Roſs, Almond, between Front and Second.

Hannah Jamiſon, Vernon ſtreet.

Iſaac Hoffman, Perkin's, Penn ſtreet.

Diſcharged ſince laſt report:

Frederick Duniſter, admitted 27th ult.

Edward Rielly, 25th

Died ſince laſt report:

	when admitted	how long ſick previous to admiſſion.
Herman Schas,	29th	1 day.

Remaining laſt report		49
Admitted ſince		4
		53
Diſcharged	2	
Died	1 ——	3
Remains in Hoſpital. Convaleſcent	18	
Sick	31	50

Four of whom are dangerous.

In erred ſince laſt report.

From city and ſuburbs	6
Hoſpital	1
Total	7

STEPHEN GIRARD.

(Signed) CALEB LOWNES.

JOHN CONNELLY.

Publiſhed by order of the Board,

WM. MONTGOMERY,

Chairman pro tem.

The Health Committee have come to a reſolution to requeſt the governor to diſcontinue the quarantine, except on veſſels from Jamaica, the Havannah, cape Nichola Mole and generally all the ports in the Bite of Leogane.

DIED.]—ARTHUR STEWART, a Clerk of Conyngham and Neſbitt's, at the houſe of David Conyngham.

——, FLORENCE M'CARTHY, aged 16 years, at the houſe of John O'Hara, in front near the corner of Walnut ſtreet.

—— at Salem, Maſſachuſetts, Major General JOHN FISK, a celebrated naval commander in the ſervice of that State, during the revolution war.

It is ſaid, that a Negro dropped from the aittic ſtory to the ground, at the late fire in Mr. PARKS's Beef-Steak-Houſe, Zachary's court, unhurt.

Total of burials for 24 hours, ending yeſterday at noon.

	Grown Perſons.	Children.
Firſt Preſbyterian	0	1
Third Preſbyterian	0	1
Aſſociate Church	0	1
St. Mary's Church	2	0
Trinity	2	0
Free Quakers'	1	0
German Lutheran	1	0
Baptiſts	0	1
Methodiſts	1	0
Potter's Field	1	2
City Hoſpital*	9	0
Kenſington†	3	1
	20	7

* *Six of theſe from the city.*

† *One from Camptown.*

The number of burials on the 4th of October, 1793, was fifty eight.

Deaths at Baltimore, October 1, 8.

MR. FENNO,

After preſenting my grateful acknowledgments to my fellow citizens for paſt inſtances of confidence, be pleaſed to inform them that on account of ill health, I am obliged to decline the nomination to ſerve in Common Council the enſuing year.

EDWARD PENNINGTON.

Oct. 4.

Northern Liberties, Oct. 3, 1797.

Citizens Members of the *Northern Liberty Fire Company*, No. 1, having removed during the preſent epidemic, will be good enough to give orders to ſuch perſons who may have charge of their houſes, to ſend the Buckets, Bag and Baſket of each abſent Member to the houſe of the Preſident of the Company, who will be reſponſible therefor. Recent alarms of fire render this requiſition abſolutely neceſſary.

SAMUEL GARRIGUS, Preſident.

☞ A charity ſermon will be preached on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock, at St. Thomas's African Church, in the city of Philadelphia, for the relief of the poor and diſtreſſed citizens, by the rev. Abſalom Jones.

October 5.

HEALTH-OFFICE, Oct. 4.

Accompanying this you will receive the ſum of five hundred forty-eight dollars and forty-two cents; likewiſe a conſiderable quantity of ſweet potatoes and cabbage, with three quarters of mutton, to be applied towards the poor at the tents, and ſuch other perſons as the committee may think ſuitable objects, being the donations of a number of the citizens of Philadelphia with others of the inhabitants of New-Jerſey, reſiding at and near Cooper's Ferry.

SAMUEL COOPER.

October 3d, 1797.

To James Oldden, chairman of the committee of volunteers ſuperintending the poor at the tents of the commons near Schuylkill.

The following donations were alſo received:

From Joſeph Burroughs—8½ cwt. rice, 12lb. tea and 4lb. chocolate.

From M. R. Peters—1 ſheep, 8 buſhels potatoes, and a quantity of bread and vegetables.

Publiſhed by order of the committee,

(Signed) JAMES OLDDEN.

At a meeting of a number of citizens of Philadelphia, held at Darby on the 3d of October, 1797, to take into conſideration the diſtreſſes of their fellow citizens at this afflicting ſeaſon, it was unanimouſly reſolved, That a ſubſcription be opened for their relief. In conſequence of which the following gentlemen were appointed a committee for immediately ſoliciting the pecuniary aid of the benevolent citizens who are at preſent in the ſaid town and vicinity, viz.

James Strawbridge, Iſaac Lloyd, Wm. Bell, Iſaac Price, Dr. Benjamin Say, H. Sparks, jun. Thomas Randall, Peter Brown.

It was alſo agreed that George Latimer, Eſq. the Chairman of the Meeting, be deſired to forward the amount when collected. The gentleman preſent ſubſcribed and paid four hundred and ſixty-five dollars.

The luminous political diſquiſitions of Peter Porcupine, after having effected the moſt important ſervices in opening the eyes of the American people to the blood-minded views of Sanſculottiſm, have at length found their way to England—and are now circulating in that country with the moſt unbounded eclat.

One cannot but take pleaſure in this, if it be only for the mortification it muſt afford the democrats; but it is ſtill more important in another point of view,—as it ſerves to ſhew that ſterling merit (whatever caſuiſts and men ſond of looking conſtantly on the gloomy ſide of human nature, may aſſert to the contrary) will infallibly raiſe itſelf, in the event, by perſevering and well-directed efforts, above the reach of harm from the powerful and united engines of Dulneſs, Prejudice and Malice.

COMMUNICATION.

SIR FENNO,

Every little while we hear a great talk about the deplorable condition into which England has brought herſelf by the war: But pray let me aſk what great exemptions has our neutrality left us to boaſt of? Have we not ſuffered in our commerce by the gripe of the ravenous republic to an extent beyond all proportion even to Great-Britain? And in other reſpects, what is our condition? The war has ſaved Great-Britain from falling a prey to the Spirit of Jacobiniſm;—whereas we have yet to contend with it—and maintain at this moment a perplexing ſtruggle which embarraſſes all our operations, and paſſies every national energy. And has our fawning, crouching conduct, rendered us any the leſs obnoxious to the ambitious republic? Nay, is ſhe not, at this moment, whetting her fangs, to ſtrike ſome deadly blow at us. Already carrying on maritime hoſtilities againſt us is ſhe not waiting ſolely for a termination of thoſe broils ſhe has on her hands at home, to fall with the more vigor on our divided and diſtracted land? To me, Mr. Fenno, this appears certain; and I have long marvelled at the ſtupor which ſeems to pervade all all ranks, under a ſituation of the moſt critical and alarming ſuſpenſe. We ſeem to be ſleeping over the embers of a volcano, whoſe eruption appears certain, and of which the conſequences are incalculable. May we not begin too late, to take precautions againſt its conſequences.

If the pending conteſt between arbitrary power and the people, in France, ſhould not eventuate in the eſtabliſhment of ſome regular form of government, it is near'y certain that this country will have to nerve her arm againſt fraternization and ſanſculottiſm. Then it will be to be regretted that America had not the wiſdom to take warning by others' harms.

Z.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Philadelphia, held at the Union School Houſe in Germantown, on Saturday, the 30th day of September, 1797:—

It was agreed unanimouſly, to recommend the following gentlemen as ſuitable characters to fill the offices which precede their reſpective names:

Member of the Senate of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, for the diſtrict compoſed of the city and county of Philadelphia and county of Delaware:—

Benjamin R. Morgan.

Members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives for the City of Philadelphia.

George Latimer	Robert Waln
Jacob Hiltzheimer	Lawrence Seckel
Joſeph Ball	Francis Gurney.

Members of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia:

Godfrey Haga	Henry Pratt
James Read	Francis Gurney.

Members of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia:

Matthias Saddler	Michael Keppele
James Todd	Walter Franklin
Thomas Parker,	Thomas Allibone
George Pennock	James S. Cox
Edward Pennington,	Henry Drinker, Jun.
Henry Wharton,	Caſpar W. Morris
Joſeph Hopkinſon	Thomas P. Cope
Thomas Greeves	Levi Hollingſworth
Conrad Gerhard	Lawrence Herbert
Gideon H. Wells	George Fox.

Publiſhed by order of the Meeting,

HENRY PRATT, Chairman.

JOHN HALLOWELL, Sec'ry

*** The Subſcriber having been, againſt his inclination, forced forward into public notice, by a current of events, over which he had no controul; thinks fit to inform the Subſcribers to the Gazette of the United States, that the Editor (his father) has been unavoidably abſent for ſix weeks paſt. He feels himſelf induced to mention this circumſtance as an apology for any deficiency which may have appeared in any department of the paper.

Beſet with every ſpecies of unforeſeen diſtreſs and embarraſsment, (ariſing out of the afflicting calamity which has deſolated the city) during almoſt the whole interval, he can only aſſure thoſe to whom any thing may have appeared to be wanting, that his beſt endeavors, directed by a conſtant ſolicitude to render the paper of continued utility to the public, have, on no occaſion, been wanting.

The return of his father is momently expected; when he will again reſume his Editorial functions.

JOHN WARD FENNO.

October 5.

The Philadelphia, Aſſion, and Tuckerton

MAIL STAGE.

THE *proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that they have eſtabliſhed a Stage between Philadelphia, Aſſion, Batſto, Hampton, Speedwell, and Martha Furnace, Wading River ſlitting mill and the town of Tuckerton, in New-Jerſey, to go once a week, and are provided with good horſes, a comfortable carriage, and a careful driver, for the conveyance of the mail, paſſengers, and goods. The Stage will ſtart every Thurſday, at 10 o'clock A. M. from Mr. Daniel Cooper's Ferry, and lodge that night at Joel Bodine's, at Longacoming; and on Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M. arrive at Caleb Evans's, inkeeper, in Tuckerton, diſtant from the city 54 miles, (from the Atlantic 6, and from the Eaſt Grouſing Plains 7 miles) where are good accommodations for travellers, and where are commodious and ſafe paſſage boats provided to convey paſſengers to Capt. William Warrington's houſe, on Tucker's Iſland, adjoinning the Atlantic, where are good accommodations, and a convenient place to bathe; the ſportſman who wiſhes to regale himſelf with fowling and fiſhing, may at this place be highly gratified, there being at almoſt every ſeaſon of the year fowl and fiſh in abundance.—The Stage on its return, ſtarts from the aforeſaid C. Evans's in Tuckerton, every Tueſday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. breakfaſts at John Bodine's, at Wading River Bridge, lodge that night at Longacoming, and at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Wedneſday, arrive at the aforeſaid Cooper's Ferry. It is preſumed that no route of an equal diſtance will be leſs expenſive, or furniſh the traveller with a greater variety of amuſement, as he will not only have a pleaſant ſail to the Atlantic from Tuckerton, but have the curioſity of ſeeing on the road thither a number of capital furnaces and forges, and one ſlitting mill, in complete order, and at work; gentlemen, too, who are owners, or factors, of any of the aforeſaid iron works, are ſolicited to encourage and ſupport this ſtage (by which they can be ſo well accommodated) the continuance of which will much depend on their aid. The rates of paſſengers and baggage are as follows: For a paſſenger from the aforeſaid Daniel Cooper's Ferry to Tuckerton, including 14lb. of baggage, Two Dollars; for way paſſengers per mile, Four Cents—150 lb. of baggage equal to a paſſenger. Poſtage of letters, newſpapers, &c. will be agreeably to law.*

N. B. The mail croſſes from the Old Ferry.

THOMAS WARDLE & Co.

Tuckerton, Sept. 28. Oct. 5.—2awtf

The Citizens of Philadelphia and the Suburbs,

RESIDING in or near Germantown, are earneſtly requeſted to meet at the German School Houſe, in the ſchool houſe lane, on Saturday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to take into conſideration the preſent ſuffering ſtate of the Poor of the City and Suburbs, and adopt ſuch meaſures as humanity may point out.

Germantown, Oct. 3.

MEDICINES.

OF every kind, neceſſary for the ſick alſo, Sago, Barley, and Oatmeal, for diet drink, will be delivered gratis, during the preſent contagion, to thoſe who are unable to pay for it, at HUNTER'S Laboratory, No. 114, South Second Street.

MEDICINES.

THE Poor who may find it inconvenient, from diſtance, to make uſe of Mr. HUNTER'S truly meritorious offer, will be ſupplied with medicine—ſago, barley, oatmeal, &c. by applying at the ſubſcriber's ſtore, No. 36, Market-ſtreet.

ROBERT S. STAFFORD.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Commiſſioners for the Diſtrict of Southwark have removed their hall to the houſe formerly occupied by Samuel Goff, in Chriſtian at the corner of Fifth ſtreet. Oct. 2.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE

IS KEPT, FOR THE PRESENT, AT THE CITY HALL.

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,
BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,
From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber,
No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do.

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M

About seven thousand acres of land, the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 8 w3m

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.

may 30 dtf

Davis's Law Book Store,
No. 319, *High-Street.*

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING busied for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw 6w

City Commissioners' Office,
June 22, 1797.

IN pursuance of an ordinance from the select and common councils, passed the 22d day of May last, appointing the city commissioners, and prescribing their duties, section 9th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five districts, each to be under the superintendance of one of the city commissioners, who is to be individually responsible for the cleanliness of the same, and are as follow.

District No. 1. From the south side of Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street, under the superintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north side of Spruce-street, to the north side of Walnut-street, under the superintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street, under the superintendence of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of High-street, to the north side of Mulberry street, under the superintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north side of Mulberry-street to the north side of Vine-street, under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-street to be in common.

☞ A stated meeting of the city commissioners is held at the Old Court House, in High-street, every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock.

July 14. eotm

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Sect. the 15th.

THE following places are fixed upon by the said City Commissioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horses.

In Vine-street, eastward of Front-street, on both sides.

Sassafras, High, Chesnut and Walnut-sttreets, eastward of Front-street, on the north side only.

Mulberry-street, south side from Front to Third-street.

Front-street, east side from Vine-street to Elfrith's alley.

Front-street, from opposite to Black Horse alley to Hamilton's stores, east side.

Water-street, west side from the north end of Stomper's or Moore's stores to Pine-street.

Penn-street from Pine to Cedar-street, west side.

Drawbridge, north side, east of Front-street.

Spruce, Pine and South streets, east of Front street, south side.

Dock-street, between Walnut-street and the flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George Orkley's.

Second-street, between Sassafras and Vine streets, west side.

Fifth-street, east side from Chesnut to Mulberry streets.

Sassafras-street, from Third to Fourth-street, east side.

No dray or horse to stand within ten feet of any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Pine-street, north side from Fourth to Fifth streets.

Fifth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, west.

Branch-street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.

July 14. mw&f1m

A Literary Treat.

Just published, handsomely printed on writing paper, price 1 *dollar,*

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a sequel to the history of John Bull the Clothier—In a series of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political transactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, shews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Sister Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Mistress, the Old Constitution
His new Wife, the National Representation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foresters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampshire
John Codline, Massachusetts
Humphrey Plowshare, Connecticut
Roger Carrier, Rhode Island
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæsar, New-Jersey
William Broadbrim, Pennsylvania
Cassimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandson, George Washington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Trusty, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining satirical history of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. BELKNAP. It has a great share of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the present time, and characterises those late political transactions which have caused so much uneasiness in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookseller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market street.

June 26. §

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Procters Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.
No. 8 *Chesnut-Street,*
Have for Sale
FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.

March 6. §

Richard and James Potter

HAVE removed their Counting House to No. 45, South Fifth-street.

August 2. w&s6t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster. Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

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TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

A LARGE two story brick House, handsomely situated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage house and two stables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with stalls in the two stables for 27 horses. The healthiness and pleasantness of its situation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a desirable retreeat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiousness of the house, its central position, and the largeness of the stables, make it every way suitable for a tavern, for which it has always been considerd as a capital stand. Inquire on the premises, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Princeton, Aug. 25. 29—d1w2awtf

NOTICE.

IF TUEDY O'HARA, who some years since kept School at the Nine Bridges, Queen's County, Eastern Shore, Maryland, be living, he is hereby reminded to call on, or write to, the Rev. Ambrose Marshal, near Warwick, Cecil County, Eastern Shore, Maryland, from whom he will receive interesting information.

August 4. mw&f4w

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house			20,000 dollars,
& cash 30,000, are			50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			20,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
100 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

§. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

From the Otsego Herald.

CAUTION.

WHERRAS a combination of men in this county have undertaken to enrich themselves, by fabricating titles to sundry valuable tracts of land, the property of gentlemen living in New York, Philadelphia, London and Paris, for which tracts of land large sums of money have been paid to those fraudulent men, by innocent purchasers. It is therefore just that public information should be given, to the end, that the injured may seek redress while the men have property, and are to be found. Those who have been discovered are Truman Harrison, Joseph Witcomb, said now to reside in the county of Saratoga; Thomas Kelly and several others who go under fictitious names. It is supposed that the lands offered for sale on those fabricated titles, are at least worth fifty thousand dollars. Such as we have actual knowledge of are as follows: Lots No. 11 and 12, Otsego patent, thousand acres each, the actual property of William Dellwyn, now of London; lots No. 58 and 64, same patent, thousand acres each, the property of Mr. Chaumont, now of Paris, and James Averill and others, of this State. There is some grounds to suppose that the lands of Richard Wells and Charles Wharton, of Philadelphia, are under their management.—The Printers will do well to give this a place in their papers, as well to caution the public against purchasing those lands, as also to deprive those men in future from imposing on individuals, which their education and address have enabled them to do heretofore. Witcomb has been a shopkeeper of some note in this country.

The following affidavits will set in a clear point of view the wickedness of those men, which when the public have perused, will induce them to excuse the interference of WM. COOPER.

Otsego, July 28th, 1797.

I Thomas Kelly, of the County of Otsego, having been led into an error, by John Witcomb and Truman Harrison, of the same County, to sign a deed to them, for lot No. 58, Otsego patent, which was the property of William T. Franklin now Mr. Chamont's and others; and further the said Joseph and Truman did persuade me to do this against my inclination, which was made out on the 10th day of November, 1793, or set back two years so as to bring it to that time; and further the name of Pardon Starks to that deed was a fictitious name, there being no such person there. To this I make voluntary oath. THOMAS KELLY.

19th July, 1797.

On the 19th July, 1797, came personally before me, Thomas Kelly, the subscriber to the above affidavit, and made solemn oath that it contains nothing but the truth.

ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.

On the 18th July, 1797, came before me Jacob Kibbey, a person by me well known and worthy of good credit, who on his solemn oath did say, that two of the parties abovementioned did make application to him this deponent, some time in the winter of 1796, to make them a deed for two thousand acres of land in the Otego patent, and promised this deponent a share of the profits, on the sale of said lands, for his so doing; and that they made application several times for the same purpose, which services this deponent as often refused, declaring to them that he had no right to lands, and could do no such thing; which daring attempt on this deponent's integrity he had related among his friends several times, previous to making this affidavit. JACOB KIBBEY.

Sworn before me,
ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.
Aug. 3. 1aw4w.

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr YOUNG.

August 25.

No. 188.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty sixth day of July, in the twenty second year of the independence of the United States of America, JOHN FENNO, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

"Observations on certain documents contained "in No. V. and VI. of "The History of the United States for the year 1796," in which the charge "of speculation, against Alexander Hamilton, late "Secretary of the Treasury, is fully refuted—"Written by himself."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 27. w4w

The Inhabitants of the District of Southwark,

ARE informed that a Coachee is provided, to be kept at the Constables' office, the north east corner of Front and Almond-streets, where the friends of those sick persons who desire to be removed to the City Hospital, are requested to make application—Also, a Hearse will be kept in readiness for the removal of the dead.

JONATHAN PENROSE.

N. B.—The Poor, who wish to remove to the Tents on Schuylkill, may be furnished with orders by applying as above. *Aug.* 29

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE

No. 64 south Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. transacted with the utmost attention.

June 2 tu&f

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15. §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—*

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tavern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 22. 3tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mstf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twinty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

BY BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. 6t

Ross & Simson,

—HAVE FOR SALE—

Excellent Coffee in { Hogsheads, Tierces, and Barrels.

A small parcel of nice cocoa in bags
A few puncheons Jamaica spirits, fourth proof
Superior Teneriffee wine, old and in Madeira pipes
An invoice of jewellery and hosiery to be sold by the package
A few hampers of best English cheese.

July 27. dtf.

The Subscriber has for Sale,

A large assortment of India Muslins, coarse and fine
India Calicoes
Sooty Romalls
Blue Cloths and Checks
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Blue red and Gilli Handkerchiefs
An invoice of Irish Linens and Sheetings, well assorted
A box of Diapers
Silk Umbrellas
Two boxes of fine Spices, cotaining Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves
Black Pepper of first quality
East India Ginger
Java Sugar
A quantity of Madeira Wine
Ditto of Gin
Roll Brimstone

Mordecai Lewis.

August 12. 3aw1m

Higgins' Specific

FOR THE

PREVENTION AND CURE OF THE *YELLOW FEVER.*

EVER since this disease made such ravages in this city and New-York, the author has turned his attention to its causes and cure.—The result of his enquiries has convinced him that the reason why so few persons recover from its attacks, are from its not being well understood, and the consequent wrong method taken to cure it. He is persuaded that the excessive bleedigns and mercuriel reatment of the Faculty is highly injurious, and that the only rational mode of treatment is by the use of proper acids. Convinced of this he offers his *Specific* as a certain remedy, if used according to the directions.

To be had in bottles, at one dollar each, of the inventor *Geo. Higgins,* Cherry street, two doors above Ninth street, (late manager of Jackson and Co's Medicine Warehouse, London); by *J. Leblanc,* No. 276; *W. Griffith,* No. 177, *T. Pearce,* No. 21, South Third street, *T. Stiff,* No. 55, New street, near Vine street, and *J. Gales,* No. 36, Race street.

Aug. 25. tuths 3t

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, and CONSUMPTIONS.

Just received, by WM. GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second-street, a fresh supply of

Genuine Balsam of Honey,

A Medicine invented by the late Sir John Hill (who knowledge as a Botanist procured him the appellation of the Linnæus of Britain) and is considered in England as a *certain cure* for the above complaints; it is also of singular efficacy in the Hooping Cough,

It may also be had retail of W. A. STOKES, No. 61, South Second-street, and T. STIFF, 55, New-street, in bottles at 75 cents each.

WM. GRIFFITHS having observed the happy effect of the medicine, (several cases of cures having come within his own knowledge) and the great demand for it has induced him to order a large supply, a part of which he has just received.

August 3. 1aw3w

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30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Saturday last, two indented Servants, Gifford Dally, a mulatto boy about 17 years of age, a slim light built active fellow, can read and write, five feet seven or eight inches high, has a heavy countenance; had on a fustian coatee and trowsers, a high crowned hat, fine shoes &c.

Allan Hellons, a black man, about 24 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, a thick set clumsy built fellow, particularly about the breech; had on a sailor's blue jacket lined with swanskin, dark striped vest, fustian trowsers, high crowned hat, coarse shoes, &c.; each of them had several shirts and several other cloathes with them. Thirty Dollars will be paid for the runaways, or 15 dollars for each, and reasonable charges, on delivering them at No. 54, North Third-street.

The black fellow is about a year from Lewis Town, in the County of Suffex, state of Delaware, and has taken the boy with him.

July 31. mtu&f3w

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A LARGE 3 Story Brick House, on the South side of Filbert street, between Eighth and Ninth, lately occupied as the Surveyor General's Office.

The Building is 36 feet front and 35 feet deep, the lot 110 feet deep, with the privilege of a nine feet wide Alley extending the whole length of the lot, to a thirty feet wide Court for Carriages to turn in. The House is not plastered, and may be turned either into one, or two dwelling Houses. It is suitable for a large Manufactory, or would make a good Tavern. Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to No. 111, Chesnut-Street.

Aug. 21. codat.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
No. 167, *Arch-Street.*

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, fid:-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 20. &c2m.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the second day of this inst. July, a Mulatto Man, named Will Howzer, about forty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, rather chunky made; had on when he went away, a drab colored cloth coat, striped purple trowsers and jacket. It is probable he will change his cloathes, as he took a number with him. The said fellow formerly belonged to Mr. Charles Blake of this place; and it is expected he has made towards Jones's Neck, in the Delaware State.—Any person apprehending the said fellow, and securing him so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the county, and Twenty Dollars if in the county, and all reasonable charges if bro't home.

JESSE REED,
Queen Ana's County, Maryland.

July 3. w3t